

HOW THE NEW LAW WILL OPERATE IN LABOR TROUBLES.

Provision for mediation of all disputes affecting wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment on common carriers.

Creation of a board of mediation and conciliation, composed of a commissioner, salary \$7,000 yearly; secretary, salary \$4,000, and not more than two other government officials designated by the President, whose office in mediation may be invoked by one party to a dispute.

Controversies which cannot be decided by the mediation board may be referred to an arbitration board of three or five members.

If three members, one is to represent the employees, one the employers, and the third, a third.

If five members, each side to be represented by two members, the fifth to elect two additional members.

Both parties to make written agreement to arbitrate; decision: findings to be made a judgment by United States courts.

Arbitrators to receive compensation, fixed by mediation board.

"has been threatened in our history," said he.

An agreement was reached for a vote after one hour's debate. This was the program followed.

The selection of a Government Commissioner of Mediation will be the next step. He is to be appointed by the President and will hold office seven years. Among those whose names are being discussed for the place are:

HARVEY A. KNAPP, now President of the American Railway Union.

DR. CHARLES F. WELLS, former Commissioner of Labor.

WILLIAM L. CHAMBERS, who has served as a mediator under the law.

Mr. Chambers' last service was in the recent dispute between the Eastern Railway and their firemen. Knapp and Wells have aided in settling disputes under the Brieman act.

UNIONS WANT NO REFLECTION ON SECRETARY WILSON.

The argument made by the trainmen and conductors' representatives for an independent tribunal to settle labor disputes became known today. A. H. Surveys of the Order of Railway Conductors declared that the demand for an independent commission had been made before the Department of Labor was created and therefore, his association must not reflect on the Secretary of Labor in opposing the measure to have the mediation board under jurisdiction of any government department.

The railroad president, it was said today, had little to say at the White House conference, but acquiesced in the desire for an independent board.

WOMAN WHO HALTED STRIKE IS ACTIVE IN MANY GOOD WORKS.

A woman of high social position has taken a deeper interest in local and national commercial and social organizations than Mrs. J. Gordon Harriman, whose name is prominent in the White House conference at the White House yesterday that has halted the threatened railroad strike.

Before her marriage she was Miss Frances Jeffrey Hurst. For years she has associated herself with many of the most important movements for betterment of the human race.

Improving the living conditions on the west side was very great. She even went to the length of making public lectures in which she pictured to fashionable audiences the lives of the submerged millions and appealed eloquently for substantial and scientific aid in carrying out the latest reforms.

She is president of the Babier Welfare Association, a director in the Farmington Prevention for Tuberculosis, a leading spirit in the Women's Welfare Committee of the Civic Federation and active in many charities. Last year she took a prominent part in the campaign to elect Wilson to the Presidency.

Early last winter Mrs. Harriman turned her activities to new account. Her husband's failing health and business reverses in Wall street threatened to close his retirement from his position as stock exchange member of the previous firm and gave his indefatigable wife a new task.

Their handsome country mansion and estate, Upstate, Mount Kenosia, could no longer be maintained. Mrs. Harriman declared, and she conceived the idea of turning it into a rest cure for tired city dwellers.

In April Mrs. Harriman became so ill as to require temporary from active life. Her husband's health was so poor that she was appointed by President Wilson a member of the new National Industrial Commission.

BULGARS MASSACRE 500 IN VILLAGE

Defeated Troops in Flight Before Greeks Wreak Vengeance on Peasants at Doxat.

SALONICA, July 15.—The Greek commander reports that Bulgarian troops fleeing before the advance of the Greek army yesterday burned the village of Doxat to the south of Drama on the railroad between that place and Kavala and massacred 500 of the inhabitants.

Heavy fighting ensued, as a result of which the Greeks occupied the town of Drama thirty miles to the north-west of Doxat. The Bulgarians fled in disorder, leaving seventy wagon loads of ammunition on the field.

SMILGARD, Serbia, July 15.—The report that Serbia refused to enter into peace negotiations with Bulgaria is without foundation. She is waiting only for the arrival of persons armed with full powers from Bulgaria to open the door of peace negotiations. After their arrival she will have been attached to a second for negotiations, hostilities will cease at once. It is officially stated that complete quiet prevails today throughout the whole of Serbia except at Day-Dobro, where some minor disturbances have occurred.

RAILROAD JOKER PUTS A NEW BLOCK IN WAY OF PEACE

Clause in Their Agreement Brings Up Unexpected Question for Arbitration.

IT'S LITTLE WORD "ALL."

Managers May Seek to Overturn Condition With Which Unions Are Satisfied.

A Joker slipped into the letter in which the Conference Committee of Managers, representing forty-two main line roads in the East, agreed to arbitrate their differences with their 300,000 trainmen and conductors, may result in considerable trouble before the question is finally determined peacefully.

Neither President W. B. E. of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, nor President A. B. J. of the Order of Railway Conductors would discuss the matter today, but members of the Conference Committee of Managers admitted that the "joker" was inserted for a direct purpose—that of forcing to arbitration matters the trainmen and conductors have not hitherto submitted to the decision of mediators.

The clause in the letter reads: "Should the Newlands bill be enacted into law, the Conference Committee will, of course, be willing to submit to arbitration by a board, as provided in the Newlands bill, all questions of rates of pay and working conditions of conductors and trainmen."

LITTLE WORD "ALL" MAY CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE.

The word "all" is the one which may prove a stumbling block to arbitration. The trainmen and conductors have made certain demands for increased wages and improved conditions, and it was only these demands they offered to submit to arbitration.

But the Conference Committee, in its letter, declares it will submit ALL questions to arbitration. There are numerous conditions in existence today with which the trainmen and conductors are satisfied, but which have been demanded by the railroad managers. It is these conditions the managers insist be sent to arbitration.

Among the more important of these are the "full crew bills" recently enacted in New York and New Jersey. The roads insist that the extra trainmen added by these bills are not necessary to safety, and that more than \$100,000 a year is required to pay these men.

Of course, these laws cannot be arbitrated, since they were passed by State legislatures. But the managers will demand that the question of pay for these extra men be submitted to arbitration, and that the extra men entitled by the "full crew bill" shall not receive the same rate of pay as is given to the regular crew.

To such a proposition the trainmen and conductors are certain to interpose strenuous objections, as these men receive full pay now.

Another matter the managers will ask for arbitration is the clause in the demands of the trainmen and conductors which specifies that where certain roads pay their employees more than is demanded by the present wage scale, those men receiving higher pay shall not have their wages cut.

EQUALIZATION OF WAGES LIKELY TO START A ROW.

The roads will insist that if equalization of wages is demanded all men must receive the same scale and that where certain rich roads are paying higher wages they shall cut those wages to meet the equalized scale. Such a move on the part of the managers is certain to meet with bitter opposition.

The appointment of the Board of Arbitration, which will follow the enactment of the Newlands bill, of six members under the Newlands bill, this board may hear only those questions which are specified in the Articles of Arbitration. These Articles of Arbitration, fixing the scope of the hearing, will be drawn up by President Lee and Garretson, and by E. L. Lee, chairman of the Conference Committee of Managers.

When they meet to draw up these articles, Lee is expected to advance a number of matters for arbitration, which will be opposed by Presidents Lee and Garretson. It is there that a break is feared.

Both Presidents Lee and Garretson returned from Washington today and were in secret session in the Broadway Central Hotel with their Committee of One Hundred. They said they were satisfied with the progress of the conference with President Wilson and other officials in the White House.

FIRE ROUTS 200 GIRLS.

Flames Bait Firemen at Blaze at No. 378 Broadway.

Fire started in the basement of the factory building at No. 378 Broadway this afternoon, and igniting the piles of material belonging to the Cox Carpet Company, caused considerable damage. The first floor and basement are occupied by the Cox Carpet Company, the upper floors by the Eagle Pencil Company and the Union Knitting Mills.

More than 200 girls were at work in the building, and those from the first three floors were ordered to the street. A large quantity of hushen, which was piled for three-quarters of an hour, gave off such stifling fumes that several firemen were affected and had to stop work. The fire was confined to the basement.

Convicted Senator Stilwell, Shackled, At Headquarters for Rogues' Gallery Record

(Photographed Especially for The Evening World by a Staff Photographer.)



STILWELL IN CHARGE OF DEP. SHERIFF COAKLEY.

CHAOS IN MEXICO THREATENS CRISIS; WASHINGTON ALERT

European Powers Want American Action and Wilson Holds Cabinet Conference.

By Samuel M. Williams
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Relations between the United States and Mexico are strained to a degree that is causing the Administration some anxiety. President Wilson deprecates forcibly all exorbitant talk and dire predictions of impending trouble. He cannot bring himself to regard the situation as involving this country in serious difficulties either with Mexico or with other powers.

Still there is an annoying and troublesome problem of how to deal with the complicated conditions and the loud cries of Americans in Mexico arising out of the state of anarchy existing in some sections and the explosive hostility to the United States that is being fostered in the capital city of the country.

Secretary of State Bryan was asked by The Evening World today what the Government intended doing. "My answer to your question," he said, "must be a frank declaration to discuss the case in any of its phases. In dealing with international relations, it is not possible for one government to say in advance what it intends to do or to make public the successive stages of negotiations. Therefore, in this case, you will have to wait until things have actually happened or instructions delivered before any news is given out. I can give you now only ciphers. My answer must resemble a baseball score board filled with big numbers."

WILSON AND BRYAN TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

In addition to the regular Cabinet meeting today, wherein various Administration topics are discussed by departmental heads, Secretary Bryan is scheduled for a special session with President Wilson this afternoon to go over the Mexican situation.

The Cabinet meeting today lasted unusually long. Secretary Bryan on determined upon regarding Mexico. His only answer to a variety of questions was "that was one of the subjects we discussed in the Cabinet."

At both White House and State Department no comment or confirmation could be elicited regarding the report from Mexico City that foreign diplomatic representatives had joined in complaint to their home governments that the attitude of the United States is responsible for the present condition of affairs in Mexico, and that we must either change or assume the responsibility.

It is known, however, that one of the great European powers, through its diplomatic representative here, has called the attention of Secretary Bryan to the onerous conditions in Mexico and the effect upon the welfare and safety of its citizens there, with a polite inquiry as to what the United States purpose to do about it. Whether the inquiry was part of a concerted movement on the part of European powers to bring the State Department to a declaration of its purpose toward Mexico did not develop today. Reports from the City of Mexico, however, would appear to warrant that conclusion.

Until recently President Wilson has attached little importance to rumors of outside influences being brought to bear to cause the United States to recognize the Huerta government. It is beginning to be apparent now that there must soon be some official declaration on the subject to reassure the European powers on the protection of their citizens and subjects against pecuniary loss by the continuance of present conditions.

Falling such a declaration, some officials fear that European powers may feel themselves free to take steps to restore peace.

There are today in Mexican waters more American warships than at any previous time during the past year. At Vera Cruz there are four battleships, although two of them are supposed to have on some unmentioned date for Mexico, so as to reduce the force, but it would be easy to delay the departure of the relieved vessels in case of necessity.

At the Navy Department, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt said: "The Louisiana and Michigan arrived at Vera Cruz yesterday for the purpose of relieving the Minnesota and New Hampshire, which have been there some time. The Minnesota is to come home and the New Hampshire is to go to Galveston to act as a near-by relief ship and give her men opportunity to get some cooler air shore. The South Carolina remains at Tampico. The intention is to maintain three ships on the east coast of Mexico and one in reserve at Galveston. This is the regular assignment, and we have not had previously a relief at Galveston."

WASHINGTON AWAITS REPORT FROM AMBASSADOR WILSON.

"On the West coast, some changes of ships on station are to be made but without increase of force. The Denver now at Topolobampo, will change places with the Yorktown, now at Corinto, Nicaragua. In order not to leave a station uncovered during the change, the supply ship Buffalo will remain at Tampico. The intention is to maintain three ships on the east coast of Mexico and one in reserve at Galveston. This is the regular assignment, and we have not had previously a relief at Galveston."

At the Navy Department they are waiting for messages from Admiral Cowles who usually makes nightly reports by wireless from his ship to the nearest naval station on American soil of such news as he can learn. The State Department also is looking for official reports from Ambassador Wilson in Mexico City.

Meaning, by strict orders of the President, by which the position of troops along the border is kept absolutely unchanged.

LONDON, July 15.—It was officially declared today that the statement from Mexico City regarding the representations made to the respective governments by the European diplomatic corps on the subject of the position taken by the United States toward Mexico is correct.

The British foreign office, however, declines to discuss the matter in any form or to express any opinion on the subject on the ground that it is too delicate.

BRYAN'S SALARY MADE SENATE QUIZ TO THE PRESIDENT

Bristow Wants Wilson to Tell How Much Pay Would Keep Secretary in Washington.

HIT AT LECTURE TOUR.

Attention Called to International Questions and Need for Presence in Capital.

(Special to The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Criticism of his money-making lecture tours disturbed Secretary of State Bryan. He received The Evening World correspondent today at the State Department and said:

"I am preparing a statement on the subject which will be made public later. When a man takes office like this in Washington it means simply that the obligations of life in the capital are added to his regular cost of living."

Senator Bristow introduced a resolution today, aimed at Secretary Bryan's recent statement that he was obliged to go on a lecture tour because of an insufficient official salary, calling on President Wilson to report what salary would be sufficient to enable Mr. Bryan to remain permanently at his post. Objection of Democratic Senators prevented its immediate consideration.

The Bristow resolution called attention to Mr. Bryan's predecessors who served with salaries ranging from \$3,500 to \$8,000 and declared that "No one in this was compelled to neglect the duties of his office because of the meagerness of the salary."

It stated that the salary was increased to \$12,000 in 1911, but that "the great Commissioner, who now occupies that office has stated that the salary of \$1,000 a month is not sufficient to enable him to live comfortably and that he is compelled to neglect his duties and go on the lecture platform to earn a living."

Attention was called further to the Mexican, Japanese, British and other international questions before the State Department which the resolution alleged were not receiving full consideration.

It ended by requesting the President to give prompt attention to the matter and report to Congress what salary would be sufficient so that Congress could "relieve the country of the great loss it suffers in being deprived of the services" of the Secretary of State during the time he may be on the lecture platform.

Reading of the resolution was greeted by broad smiles on the Republican side of the chamber. Senators Kern, Lewis and other Democrats were on their feet before it was concluded and objected to its consideration. Under the rules of the Senate it went over until the next session.

Senator Williams, Democrat, who had not heard the introduction of the resolution, demanded to know who was responsible for it.

"In my weak way I have tried to express my views of the existing situation," returned Mr. Bristow.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Marylanders who take seriously the plea made by Secretary of State William H. Bryan in justifying his Chautauquan tour while international problems are awaiting solution, will be given a chance Thursday to help Mr. Bryan along to the extent of \$250 by attending his lecture at Mountain Lake Park. Rev. W. M. Reid, superintendent of the camp, said today that Mr. Bryan will receive \$250 net while there, and as a distinguished visitor will be entertained at the hotel free.

This sum is not regarded as large, and the committee expects the Commissioner's visit to give the camp publicity that will greatly help all its other features.

"I know that Mr. Bryan would be worth \$500 to a Chautauquan," said Rev. John Roach Strattan, director of the Southern Chautauquan, who is well informed on the details of such events.

Whenever he has been paid \$500 he has proved to be worth it.

Mr. Bryan will arrive at Mountain Lake Park early Thursday, and will be there all day. He will lecture on "The Making of a Man." This appointment is to be the curtain raiser to the six-weeks' trip through the Middle West.

MARKET MEN FOR MOANERY.

Willing to Support His Candidacy for Mayoralty Nomination.

The Washington Market Merchants' Association today announced itself as willing to support as a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination George McAneny, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

In forwarding to the McAneny General Committee a lengthy resolution adopted by the association setting forth the reasons for endorsing Mr. McAneny, Carl A. Kowalski, president of the association, said: "Mr. McAneny spent \$25,000 on improvements to our market, and I don't think I ever saw that amount of city money expended more efficiently or with better results."

WOMAN OF 109 FOUND DEAD.

Centenarian Expires in Sleep at Home in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Apparently in good health when she died last night, Mrs. Prada Bidelsky, 109 years old, Philadelphia's oldest known inhabitant, was found dead in bed by her great-grandson today. Mrs. Bidelsky came from Russia ten years ago, crossing the ocean as a steerage passenger at the extreme age of ninety-nine years.

ALMANAC FOR TO-DAY.
Sun. rise. 5:11 am. Set. 7:50 am. Moon. rise. 1:41 am. Set. 11:50 am.

THE TIDE.
High tide. 11:50 am. Low tide. 5:50 pm.

WIND.
Light breeze from the north.

TEMPERATURE.
75° to 85°.

MOON.
Full moon.

PHASES.
Full moon.

BAROMETER.
30.0.

WIND.
Light breeze from the north.

HARRY RAND MISSING SINCE LAST FRIDAY. WHEN HE WENT TO PLAY.



HARRY RAND

Harry Rand, nine years of age, is missing from his mother's home at No. 8 Columbia street. The family moved from No. 45 East Eleventh street Friday. When they were fairly settled in their new home, Harry, who is a nervous invalid, went out to play in the street. His mother has not seen him since and is frantic from worry.

The boy is slightly built, has light brown hair, and when he disappeared wore a blue shirt with elbow sleeves, blue knickerbockers, no stock, and black shoes. His mother thought he might have gone back to the neighborhood of their former home, and has looked through the streets there day and night, but has had no trace of him.

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\$100 BUNCO BILL GETS OLD VICTIMS INTO JAIL CELLS

Swindled Couple Offer "Easy Money" at Store and Are Arrested.

FOUND A HANDKERCHIEF

Then Gave Good \$50 to Brisk Youth Who Demanded Half of the Contents.